Manitoba

Annual Report 1988 - 89

Manitoba Police Commission

90-00807/

Manitoba

Minister of Justice

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA
R3C 0V8

His Honour
The Honourable George Johnson
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba

Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present the 1988-89 Annual Report of the Manitoba Police Commission. This report details the Commission's accomplishments and activities for a 12-month period, from April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989.

I trust this meets with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim McCrae
Minister of Justice and
Attorney General for the
Province of Manitoba

Manitoba

Justice

Manitoba Police Commission

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The Honourable James McCrae
Minister of Justice and Attorney General
for the Province of Manitoba
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Sir:

The undersigned, pursuant to Section 22(7) of the Provincial Police Act, has the honour to present the Manitoba Police Commission Annual Report for the period April 1, 1988 to March 31, 1989.

George J. Orle, Q.C.
Chairman

Working Together To Prevent Crime

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Introduction

The Role of the Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission, instituted under the Provincial Police Act (Chapter P150 of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba) has a broad mandate under Section 24 "to promote the prevention of crime, efficiency of police services and police/community relationships in the Province"; methods by which to fulfill the mandate are included in the Section.

The Commission has other functions under the Act:

(a) As directed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to inquire into and report upon any matter relating to:

  (i) the causes, extent, investigation or control of crime; or

  (ii) the enforcement of law.

(b) Where a complaint is made to a local police commission on the conduct of a member of a police force, or any matter relating to the maintenance and operation of a police force:

  (i) to direct that commission to inquire into and make a determination of the complaint; and

  (ii) hear an appeal from any person aggrieved by the order or determination of the local police commission.

  After hearing an appeal, the Commission may dismiss the appeal, substitute a decision or order, or make its own findings of facts and remit the matter back to the local police commission; it may also award reasonable costs. The decision of the Commission on an appeal is final.

The Commission also hears applications under the Law Enforcement Review Act. When the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency declines to take further action on a complaint of disciplinary default on the grounds it is frivolous or vexatious or does not fall within the scope of Section 29 of the Act, the complainant may apply to the Commission for an order requiring the Commissioner to refer the complaint to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a hearing. To reach a decision, the Commission hears submissions from the parties in support of or in opposition to the application.

Commission Membership

Under the provisions of Section 22 of the Provincial Police Act, the Commission is composed of not less than five persons appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council; one of the members is designated as Chairperson and another as Vice-Chairperson.

As of April 1, 1988, the members of the Commission were: Laurie P. Allen, Acting Chairperson; Dr. Ken Hanly, Jim Sinclair, John Jack and Bernie Dionne. Dr. Ken Hanly resigned as of May 9, 1988.

On July 13, 1988, the Lieutenant Governor, by Order-in-Council, revoked the remaining appointments and made the following new appointments to the Manitoba Police Commission: George Orle, Q.C., Chairman; Lillian De-La-Fuente, Vice Chairperson; B. John Langdon, Linda Elefante-Thomson and Elmer Cutts.

Commission Staff

A.T. McHaffie, A/Executive Director of the Commission, retired on June 30, 1988. Mr. McHaffie retired after serving 17 months in that position. George Sarides became Executive Director on July 20, 1988.

Executive Director — George Sarides
Crime Prevention Coordinator — Lorne Gregorash
Administrative Secretary — Michèle Dupuis

Commission Activities

Program Objectives

The Commission has laid down the following objectives in order to more effectively carry out its mandate under the Provincial Police Act:

1. To assist in maintaining and improving police effectiveness and efficiency through receiving and reviewing reports on municipal policing; and providing advice, guidance and information on all policy matters relating to police and policing, and on crime prevention, to municipal police authorities throughout the Province;
2. To assist in maintaining and improving municipal police service by promoting mutual awareness, understanding and support between police and the communities they serve;
3. To assist in maintaining and improving external and internal police effectiveness and credibility through hearing appeals from decisions on public complaints and from departmental discipline.

The Commission has developed a number of strategies by which to fulfill the program objectives.

Commission Meetings

The Commission met on some 19 occasions, either in full committee, in subcommittee or other session, to attend to a variety of regular business items, hear appeals or deal with special projects.

Conferences

13th Annual Symposium of Provincial Police Commissions Edmonton, Alberta, October 4-7, 1988

The Symposium was attended by representatives from eight provinces including Manitoba. One of the major agenda items of the Symposium dealt with Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

A presentation was made on the Accreditation Program by Ken Medeiros, Executive Director, Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Fairfax, Virginia. Insp. John Laflamme, Edmonton Police Department, provided participants with an in-depth review on the process of preparing for accreditation by police departments. In addition, panel members for a discussion on "Should There Be Canadian Accreditation or Will the Present Program Serve Canadian Police Requirements" were drawn from Canada and the United States. The overall goal of the Accreditation Program is to improve the delivery of police services. In order to accomplish this, the police agency must demonstrate voluntarily that they meet professional criteria.

A presentation by Deputy Chief Stan Stevens (retired), Edmonton Police Department, reviewed recent developments in the area of fingerprint identification systems. This presentation was followed by an on-site tour of the Edmonton Police Department Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Dr. Richard Gosse, Chairman, R.C.M. Police Public Complaints Commission, discussed the new Commission and procedures for handling public complaints.

J.G. Arnold, Manager, Public Security Program, National Research Council, speaking on the Canadian Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement, reviewed the Program and the types of projects which have been supported.

Representatives from the Louis Bull Police Service, provided participants with an overview on the development and establishment of this police service, which may serve as a model for Native policing in Canada.

Other topics on the agenda included a video presentation on "Automated Weapons" and a discussion on Excessive Force.

Meeting of Manitoba Chiefs of Police

A meeting with ten Manitoba Chiefs of Police and/or their representatives was held to discuss a number of initiatives impacting on police departments undertaken by the Commission. As examples, topics discussed included high speed pursuits, equipment and recruiting regulations. In addition, discussions focused on the resolving of problem areas and future projects relating to policing. Members were able to make personal contact with Chiefs, determine their concerns and relate their views on law enforcement to those of the Commission.

The Commission plans that similar meetings will be held in the future, on an ongoing basis.

Sexual Assault Investigation Protocol

A Protocol developed by the Commission was released by the Attorney General to all municipal police departments throughout Manitoba to assist with police investigations of sexual assault complaints.

The Protocol's objectives include increased reporting of sexual assaults, with the least possible trauma associated with the investigation; increased apprehension and successful prosecution of assailants, and increased confidence in the police handling of sexual assault cases by the public in general, and complainants in particular.

High Speed Police Pursuit Guidelines

Publicity on high speed police pursuits, specifically in rural areas of Manitoba, resulted in the Manitoba Police Commission advising the Attorney General that interim guidelines based on current R.C.M. Police procedure, should be issued. Every municipal police department operating without pursuit guidelines would be required to follow these guidelines.

After receiving approval from the Attorney General of Manitoba, the Commission issued the interim set of high speed police pursuit guidelines to all Chiefs of Police.

After much research and consultation, the Commission's work on the development of comprehensive guidelines are nearing completion. The Commission anticipates forwarding its recommendations to the Attorney General early in the 1989/1990 fiscal year.

Police Recruiting Regulations

As a result of a major recruiting study by the Commission, the development of recruiting regulations which would apply to every municipal police department in the province has been undertaken.

At present, work on a final draft of these regulations is being done in consultation with the police and legal counsel.

Police Equipment Regulations

The Commission is nearing completion of a set of regulations to ensure all municipal police departments use prescribed equipment. In particular, the regulations will provide uniformity and control of firearms and ammunition used by police forces in the province, while recognizing the need for adequate protection of the police.

Police Statistics Research Project

Part of the mandate of the Manitoba Police Commission is, by Section 24 of the Police Act, "to coordinate or maintain . . . a central information service and for the organization of research studies for the purpose of assisting and improving the police forces . . . in Manitoba".

Since 1972, the Manitoba Police Commission has been receiving hard copy monthly Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) from municipal police forces in the province. In 1987, with the cooperation of the Law Enforcement Services Branch, an automated system for this database was developed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

This project completed the implementation of this system which provides a wide range of previously unavailable reports on policing activity in the province.

In addition, this project developed an automated system for maintaining, organizing, and presenting the data for several other information databases. Access and utilization of these databases will allow further police research and analysis which will be of benefit to the public and police agencies throughout the province.

Police Training Assessment Study

A study of police training in Manitoba was recently conducted by Dr. Rick Linden of the University of Manitoba. The purpose of the study was to identify law enforcement training needs in the province and the identification of a structure which would make it possible to meet those needs.

University of Manitoba Student Program

From the months of October through March, the Manitoba Police Commission utilized the services of a University of Manitoba criminology student. As part of a field experience course directed towards criminology majors, a third year student reviewed a number of files on such issues as high speed pursuits, police training, sexual assault protocols, and police recruiting policies. Views and opinions were provided to the Executive Director in both verbal and written

form. The student completed the practicum with a research paper on the one-officer patrol car versus two-officer patrol car debate.

Spousal Assault Tracking Project

The Commission assisted in the planning and coordination of this project and in the establishment of a project Advisory Committee. The purpose of the project will be to provide information on the handling of spousal assault cases by the police, prosecution, the courts and probation. The data from such monitoring will be of assistance in the identification of policy and procedures.

Appeals

During the period of this report, the Commission heard two appeals from the Decisions of the Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency. No appeals were heard from Internal Discipline.

(A) Public Complaints Against the Police

1. During the course of a break and enter, the Complainant was arrested by four police officers. The Complainant's initial complaint related to discriminatory and racist conduct on the part of the arresting officers and the use of unnecessary violence and excessive force in the course of both the arrest and the transfer of the Complainant to a hospital. In particular, the complaint regarding the use of unnecessary violence and excessive force related to the use of a police dog in the course of arresting the Complainant. During the hearing, the Complainant withdrew all allegations in regards to discrimination and racism. Additionally the complaint of unnecessary violence was withdrawn and the complaint limited to the use of excessive force by the police dog handler.

   The Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency investigated and concluded there had been no disciplinary default on the part of the arresting police officers.

   The Commission decided that if the alleged complaint were found to be true, then it would come within the scope of a breach of the Disciplinary Code. The Commission further decided that determinations of credibility and findings of facts should be made by the Law Enforcement Review Board and not by the Commissioner. In its decision the Commission stated:

   "The Law Enforcement Review Act provides a statutory method by which members of the public may legitimately and properly forward any complaints regarding disciplinary default and expect that their complaint will be dealt with by an independent and impartial review group. Under the Act, the responsibility for the receiving of the complaint and its investigation is assigned to the Commissioner. Very broad powers in regards to investigation are conferred upon the Commissioner. The Commissioner is further empowered to take steps to informally resolve complaints. Where no informal resolution may be effected, the Commissioner must generally refer the complaint to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a hearing on the merits of the complaint.

   In contrast to the wide authority given to the Commissioner to investigate and to mediate, the Law Enforcement Review Act strictly limits the authority of the Commissioner to adjudicate upon complaints. In particular, the Commissioner can decide not to act on certain complaints only if the subject matter of the complaint is frivolous or vexatious or does not fall within the definition of disciplinary default. The Act does not give the Commissioner the right to determine whether factually a disciplinary default occurred but only a right to determine whether the subject matter of the complaint would not warrant being defined as disciplinary default."

   The Commission felt that the subject matter of the complaint fell within the definition of disciplinary default and therefore allowed the application to be referred to the Law Enforcement Review Board for a full investigation and hearing.

2. The Complainant filed a complaint with the Commissioner regarding allegations of abusive authority, including unnecessary violence or excessive force and/or using oppressive or abusive conduct or language; and secondly of failing to exercise discretion or restraint in the use and care of firearms. The Complainant is the brother of a man killed in the course of a struggle with a police officer. The Commissioner of the Law Enforcement Review Agency decided that the Law Enforcement Review Agency could obtain, or uncover no more information than what had already been revealed during the course of an inquest and that no disciplinary default had occurred. The Manitoba Police Commission reaffirmed that in their opinion the Commissioner did not have the jurisdiction to determine whether or not the facts of the case fell within a breach of the Disciplinary Code but rather that the jurisdic-

tion of the Commissioner was limited to dismissing a complaint only if it were vexatious or frivolous or if the complaint did not fall within the definition of a disciplinary default. The Manitoba Police Commission was of the opinion that it is for the Law Enforcement Review Board to hear all of the evidence, weigh it, and consider argument from the various parties. If there was to be a dismissal of a complaint, it should come from the Law Enforcement Review Board and not from the Commissioner at an administrative stage.

The Manitoba Police Commission allowed the application and referred the complaint to the Law Enforcement Review Board. However, the Commissioner delayed the referral to the Law Enforcement Review Board until after a public inquiry dealing with this particular matter had concluded its investigation.

(B) General

The Commission received a number of complaints in which it had no primary jurisdiction. These allegations ranged from failure to properly respond to a call for assistance and failure to carry out an adequate investigation, to inadequate police response and through wrongful dismissal from a police department. In all cases, the complainant was directed to the agency or other body which would receive and investigate the complaint, normally the Law Enforcement Review Agency, local police commission or Chief of Police.

Three complaints were received against R.C.M. Police members, who do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Commission or the Law Enforcement Review Agency. These complainants were advised of the proper channels to follow as outlined by the new independent review authority called the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Public Complaints Commission.

Police Training and Education

Canadian Police College

The Commission continued to coordinate the allotment of positions for courses at the Canadian Police College, Ottawa, Ontario. Attendance at a wide variety of courses shows the interest of police departments in upgrading the skills and knowledge of their officers. In all, 51 police officers from Manitoba attended the courses shown at Appendix "B." This number included 41 from Winnipeg, 9 from Brandon and 1 from Lac du Bonnet.

The A/Executive Director, A.T. McHaffie, attended the Canadian Police College Advisory Committee Meeting in Ottawa on April 7, 1988. The role of the Advisory Committee is to provide advice and guidance to ensure that objectives, goals and priorities of the Canadian Police College meet national and provincial needs and demands.

Training of Native Constables

St. Benedict's Educational Centre located in Winnipeg was again used as the facility for two training courses for Band and Community Constables coordinated by Law Enforcement Services and funded by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Native Constable Basic Training Class #20 began on October 11th and concluded on October 28th, 1988 with 14 Band and Community Constables from Manitoba completing the course. An innovation was introduced in that the first four days consisted of an educational workshop on the Prevention and Treatment of Alcoholism delivered by Mr. Earl Duncan from the Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba. All candidates were most impressed with this added training since in their own estimation 70 to 95% of their work involves alcohol abuse.

The remaining two weeks for Course #20 were utilized for presentations on the Criminal Code, federal and provincial statutes, investigational techniques, and some practical exercises which are designed primarily to provide candidates with a basic knowledge of their powers and responsibility as peace officers.

Native Constable Intermediate Training Class #21 was held from October 31st through to November 10th, 1988 with 17 Band and Community Constables in attendance. The curriculum included instruction on the Criminal Code, and the most frequently used provincial and federal statutes. Boating safety, domestic crisis intervention, child and spousal abuse, drugs and drug identification, crime prevention and an overview of the objectives of the criminal justice system were additional subjects offered those in attendance.

Resource persons used during the various components of training included the Chief Provincial Judge and the Associate Chief Provincial Judge of the Province of Manitoba, the Executive Director of the Community Legal Education Association, one Winnipeg Police Department member, but the majority of lecturers were members of the R.C.M.P. Critiques were held at the end of both courses and while very minor changes or alterations were suggested, the overall assessments of each course were extremely high.

Crime Prevention and Police-Community Relations

Crime Prevention Core Committee

The Commission acknowledges the excellent support freely given by the R.C.M.P., Winnipeg Police and other police departments in working with the Crime Prevention Coordinator throughout the year. All deserve the highest praise for their work in crime prevention.

The Crime Prevention Core Committee established in 1976 works to coordinate the exchange of crime prevention information and materials among law enforcement agencies and the public in Manitoba. Representatives come from the R.C.M.P., Winnipeg Police Department, Brandon City Police, Manitoba Police Commission, Canadian Armed Forces Military Police, Government Security Services, 7-Eleven Food Stores, Canadian Pacific Railway Police and the Canadian National Railway Police. Nine regional meetings were held during 1989.

The Core Committee hosted the Solicitor General of Canada Crime Prevention Awards Banquet in November to recognize citizens' contributions to crime prevention in the province.

Crime Prevention Presentations and Displays

School Program

The Commission's Crime Prevention Coordinator gave presentations in 62 schools. The Officer Ollie public relations police mascot performed to approximately 14,880 students. In its seven years of operation, the safety and crime prevention program involving Officer Ollie has been presented to approximately 110,000 children. This program is in demand in the schools and by local police departments as a police-community relations tool, and it is used on television, in newspapers and in other media programs. It is also used in parades and many fairs.

Many visits were made this year to isolated Indian reserves as well as 22 Hutterite communities. Presentations in those areas were geared to local concerns and in all cases the crime prevention messages were very well received, with requests for return visits in coming years. We feel this is a major step forward in our crime prevention programs.

Special Presentations

As in previous years, the Crime Prevention Coordinator made presentations to a number of adult groups on special topics such as: farmers (range patrol), business persons (business security, cheque and credit card frauds, armed robbery), home owners (home security, Neighbourhood Watch, Manitoba Home Protection Program), senior citizens (personal security and freedom from fear of crime).

Crime Prevention Trailer

The Manitoba Police Commission's mobile crime prevention 28-foot trailer was booked steadily this year from June to the end of September. It was operated for a total of 33 days in locations throughout Manitoba. Approximately 10,725 people visited the display.

Conference on Crime Prevention and the Multicultural Community in Manitoba

A crime prevention subcommittee was formed involving the following organizations and ethnic groups: Manitoba Police Commission, Winnipeg Police Department, R.C.M. Police, Filipino, Vietnamese, Portuguese, Indochinese, Chinese, Cambodian, Laotian and Caribbean.

A number of meetings have been held and as a result a conference has been planned on "Crime Prevention and the Multicultural Community in Manitoba" for November 18, 1989. The objectives of the conference are:

1) to mobilize various multicultural communities to a higher awareness of crime prevention and a better understanding of police services;
2) to establish a stronger networking mechanism between various multicultural communities and crime prevention agencies;
3) to develop specific community-based strategies in crime prevention.

Manitoba Home Protection Program

This year the Manitoba Home Protection Program was in full swing. The program, in great demand and very popular, gives advice on home security measures which may be incorporated during the building stages or into homes already built. The Manitoba Home Protection Program Committee involves insurance companies, police, media and others. The Committee met on 8 occasions during the past year.

Crime Prevention Seminars

The Crime Prevention Coordinator attended one major crime prevention seminar this year in Winnipeg

on vandalism. Suitable ideas from this seminar will be incorporated into crime prevention programs in the province in the coming year.

In addition, the Crime Prevention Coordinator assisted in the development of two seminars in Brandon and Steinbach sponsored by the R.C.M.P. Crime Prevention Unit in Winnipeg and the Ministry of the Solicitor General — Canada. The theme of the seminars was "Crime Watch and Crime Stoppers". The seminars were geared towards the rural areas of the province. In attendance were many business persons, farmers, reeves, councillors and general public who are involved in crime prevention programs. Both seminars were very well attended with approximately 250 people between the two seminars. Speakers were from Ottawa and Manitoba.

Manitoba Traffic Safety Committee

The Commission is represented on a special Traffic Safety Committee established to consolidate information about traffic safety programs. The terms of reference are:

1) to provide timely information and advice to Ministers in connection with all aspects of highway safety, pedestrian safety, and the correct management of all vehicular traffic in the Province of Manitoba;

2) to make inquiries, receive representation from interested parties and identify opportunities to recommend any necessary changes to Ministers.

Ten meetings and three subcommittee meetings have been held and the Committee has set the following priorities for the coming year: seat belt and child safety, photos on drivers' licences, bicycle safety, and pedestrian safety. The Committee will also be looking at further S.T.E.P. (Selective Traffic Enforcement Programs) programs concerning seat belt enforcement.

Safe Grad and T.A.D.D. Committee (Teenagers Against Drinking and Driving)

The function of the Safe Grad and T.A.D.D. Committee is to eliminate accidents, death and misfortune by promoting safe practices in relation to alcohol and drugs among young persons. The no-alcohol party is considered to be the viable alternative, along with making sure young persons do not drink and drive.

Five Safe Grad/T.A.D.D. meetings were held during the course of the year. Two Safe Grad seminars were held in Winnipeg and Brandon and one T.A.D.D. seminar in Winnipeg. A total of approximately 300 teachers, parents and students attended from throughout the province. The Crime Prevention Coordinator is the Commission's and the Attorney General Department's representative on the Committee.

Summer Student Program

The Commission again employed two summer students through the Government's Student Temporary Employment Program (S.T.E.P.) for periods of 14 weeks during the summer of 1988. Both students travelled with the Crime Prevention Coordinator assisting with displays at fairs, exhibitions, Officer Ollie presentations and other events.

As in every other year, the students were given a short training session prior to starting with the Coordinator by working for approximately two weeks with the Winnipeg City Police Crime Prevention Unit as well as spending some time with the R.C.M. Police Crime Prevention Unit at Headquarters.

Both students were a great asset to the overall display program which could not carry on to the extent it does without their help.

It has been found that this program also assists students who may be interested in a law enforcement career to decide whether they want to continue in that direction.

Manitoba Society of Criminology and Project Prevention

The Commission has a representative who sits on the board of the Manitoba Society of Criminology and Project Prevention for the purpose of exchanging ideas with many groups and organizations. Project Prevention is a special division within the Criminology Society.

The Criminology Society has been responsible for setting up many crime prevention seminars during the month of November in the Province of Manitoba as well as assisting in the Solicitor General of Canada Crime Prevention Awards. The Criminology Society also obtains funding for special crime prevention programs within the province. The Crime Prevention Coordinator attended seven Criminology Society meetings and five Project Prevention meetings.

Operation Provident

The Commission continued to be the central registry for businesses joining the Operation Provident property identification program. There were 297 Provident numbers assigned during 1988/89. Since the program began in 1979, the Commission has issued 6,388 Provident numbers.

Information Services

Library

The Commission maintains a small library, stocked with publications on police training, security, crime prevention, and law enforcement in general. Many law enforcement periodicals are catalogued and available to police officers, students and the public. Specific articles on the administration of justice are filed for information and research purposes.

Crime Prevention Publications

The Commission stocks a variety of pamphlets and booklets, available to the public, businesses, law enforcement agencies and other interested groups on a number of crime prevention programs:

Business Security
Fraudulent Cheque Protection
Auto Theft Protection
Operation Provident
Operation Identification
Tips to Stop Shoplifting
Don't Run Away
Your Friend Officer Ollie
Officer Ollie Explains the Facts

The latter two booklets are made available for use by police in schools in conjunction with presentations of the Officer Ollie Program.

Appendices

Appendices "B," "C" and "D" list cities and towns in Manitoba where municipal policing is in place, either through contract with the R.C.M. Police, or as a local municipal police department. Only those in "D" fall within the scope of the Commission, however.

Appendices "E" and "F" show locations where Native Police Forces or Community Constables are in place. Training has been provided for a number of these officers, as recorded elsewhere in this Report.

Appendix "A"

Canadian Police College

Courses attended by Manitoba police officers in 1988/89:

Adaptive Organization Workshop
Commanders Course/Hostage Barricaded Persons
Community Problem Analysis and Program Management Course
Computer Crime Investigative Techniques Course
Computer Technology for Police Managers Course
Crisis Intervention Trainers' Course
Drug Abuse Prevention Training Officers Course
Drug Investigative Techniques Course
Executive Development Course
Financial Management Workshop
Fitness Leadership Course
Gambling Investigative Techniques Course
Henry Fingerprint Classification Course
Identification Methods and Techniques Course
Identification Course (Advanced)
Instructional Techniques Course
Intelligence Analysis Course
Major Crime Investigative Techniques Course
Media Communications Course
Multicultural Education Trainers' Course
Negotiators Course/Hostage Barricaded Persons
Police Explosives Technicians Validation Course
Police Labour Relations Course
Radiography Course
Research in Policing Workshop
Senior Police Administration Course
Systems Approach to Training Design and Delivery Course
Technical Traffic Accident Investigation Course
Vehicle Theft Investigative Techniques Course (Advanced)

Appendix "B"

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Municipal Policing Contracts

Beausejour (Town of)
Boissevain (Town of)
Carman (Town of)
Dauphin (Town of)
Flin Flon (City of)
Gillam (L.G.D. of)
Gimli (Town of)
Killarney (Town of)
Leaf Rapids (Town of)
Lynn Lake (L.G.D. of)
Minnedosa (Town of)
Neepawa (Town of)
Pinawa (L.G.D. of)
Portage la Prairie (Town of)
Roblin (Town of)
Russell (Town of)
Selkirk (Town of)
Souris (Town of)
Steinbach (Town of)
Stonewall (Town of)
Swan River (Town of)
The Pas (Town of)
Thompson (City of)
Virden (Town of)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Municipal Policing Subcontracts

Carberry (Town of)
Morris (Town of)
Snow Lake (Town of)
Sundance (Manitoba Hydro Limestone Project)

Appendix "C"

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Extension Contracts

Arborg (Village of)
Birtle (Town of)
Deloraine (Town of)
Gladstone (Town of)
Grandview (Town of)
Hamiota (Village of)
Lac du Bonnet (Village of)
MacGregor (Village of)
Manitou (Village of)
Melita (Town of)
Niverville (Town of)
Pilot Mound (Village of)
Pine Falls (Townsite of)
St. Pierre (Village of)
Ste. Rose du Lac (Village of)
Shoal Lake (Village of)
Teulon (Village of)
Treherne (Village of)
Winnipegosis (Village of)

Appendix "D"

Municipal Policing

Altona (Town of)
Brandon (City of)
East St. Paul (R.M. of)
Gilbert Plains (Village of)
Morden (Town of)
Rivers (Town of)
Ste-Anne (Village of)
Winkler (Town of)

City of Winnipeg

District 1 Inner-City
Winnipeg West

District 2 St. James Assiniboia

District 3 North Winnipeg
West — Old Kildonan

District 4 East — North Kildonan
Transcona

District 5 St. Boniface
St. Vital

District 6 South Winnipeg
Fort Garry
Charleswood
Tuxedo

Appendix "E"

D.O.T.C. Police Department Reserve Detachments

Birdtail Sioux
Long Plain and Dakota Plains
Oak Lake Sioux
Roseau River
Sandy Bay
Sioux Valley
Swan Lake
Brandon (H.Q.)

Appendix "F"

Northern Community Constable Policing

Barrows
Berens River
Brochet
Camperville
Cormorant
Crane River
Duck Bay
Easterville
Manigotagan and
Seymourville
Moose Lake
Pelican Rapids
Sherridon
South Indian Lake
Waterhen